

The Pocahontas Times.

Andrew & Norman Price, Owners.

"Montani Semper Liberi!"

Andrew Price, Editor

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\$1.00 PER YEAR

West Virginia University.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

The Summer Quarter begins July 1. Fall Quarter October 1. Winter Quarter January 1. Spring Quarter April 1. Faculty of 55 professors and instructors. 6 buildings, and 3 new ones to be added at once. 815 students last year, besides 111 students by correspondence. Courses: Arts and Sciences, Engineering and Mechanical Arts, Law, and Agriculture. Departments: Drawing and Painting, Military, Physical Training, Domestic Science, Instruction by Correspondence. Four Year Courses: Classical, Scientific, Philosophical, Modern Literature, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Law, Agriculture. Two Year Courses (not leading to degree): Pre-medical Law (admitting to practice), Civil and Mining Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Agricultural. Special Courses in Land Surveying, Railroad Engineering, Veterinary Surgery, Mining Engineering. Graduate Courses, leading to the various Masters' degrees. Instruction by Correspondence for those who can't come to the University. School of Music with separate building and its instructors. Drawing and Painting thoroughly taught. Young Women students to every department of the University. Over 200 in attendance the past year. State Cadets (44 in number) receive free tuition, uniforms and books. Tuition \$4 a week. For catalogue and full information, write to Jerome H. Raymond, Pres., Morgantown, W. Va.

LAW CARDS.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. MCCLINTIC,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC
HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LEWISBURG, W. VA.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties. Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

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Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

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Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties.

PHYSICIANS' CARDS.

DR. O. J. CAMPBELL,

DENTIST,
MONTEREY, VA.

Will visit Pocahontas County at least twice a year. The exact date of his visit will appear in this paper.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,

RESIDENT DENTIST,
ELKINS, W. VA.

Will visit Pocahontas County every spring and fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in The Times.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Office next door to C. A. Yeager's Hotel. Residence opposite Hotel. All calls promptly answered.

The Modern Saint.

No monkish garb he wears, no beads he tells,
Nor is immured in walls remote from strife;
But from his heart, deep mercy ever wells;
He looks humanely forth on human life.

In place of missals or of altar dreams,
He cons the passionate book of deeds and days;
Striving to cast the comforting sweet beams
Of charity on dark and noisome ways.

Not hedged about by sacerdotal rule,
He walks a fellow of the scarred and weak;
Liberal and wise his gifts; he goes to school
To Justice; and he turns the other cheek.

He looks not holy; simple in his belief;
His creed, for mystic visions, do not scan;
His face shows lines cut there by other's grief,
And in his eyes is love of brother-man.

Not self nor self-salvation is his care;
He yearns to make the world a sunnier clime
To live in; and his mission everywhere
Is strangely like to Christ's in olden time.

No medieval mystery, no crowned
Dim figure, halo-ringed, uncanny bright;
A modern saint! A man who treads
Earth's ground
And minister's to men with all his might.

—Richard Burton, in New York Independent.

County Sketches.

Buying a Poor Farm.

This is a tale of a farmer who owed a lot of money; a county court; and a poker game.

Gabriel Jenks was the farmer's name. He lived on the farm he had inherited from his father, consisting of several hundred acres of land. The farm was billy and the brush seemed to grow faster on that particular farm than it did on the farms adjoining, which is saying a good deal. Gabriel had worked hard for twenty years to get clear of a debt he had inherited with the place, but as the years went on he found that the interest had, in its own insidious way, made the debt more than hold its own, and he had capitalized his indebtedness and given a deed of trust on his place a few years since for \$3000. There had been a tradition in the family that the farm was worth ten thousand dollars, and Gabriel, raised in this faith, had felt comparatively easy about his debt until the awakening.

The first suspicion he had that something was wrong was when old man George Moreland, his creditor, told him to pay up. Old Moreland's known character was to let money secured by land draw interest until the debt caught up with the value of the land, and then gobble up the place. His intimating that he must have the money, or part of it, recalled this trait to Gabriel, and his worst fears were confirmed when a quiet canvass of his neighborhood failed in discovering a buyer for more than the indebtedness.

Like many other acres to which the owner attaches a fictitious value, Gabriel's farm could be quoted at \$10,000 asked, and \$3500 offered. Had he not been in debt he would probably have enjoyed life believing himself to be worth three times the real value of his property, a condition of blissful ignorance in which so many farmers who love their broad acres are even now. And in this way Gabriel discovered that he was about even with the world.

The County Court of a West Virginia county is a committee of three men who manage the business affairs of the county. They are elected by the people, and the office is one of much work and honor and no pay. The per diem of \$2 per day about pays the expenses of a visit to the county seat. When the court refuses to grant a coterie of mountaineers money enough to build a new neighborhood road, or fails to bridge a stream, or fails to do some other benighted duty, the aggrieved citizens will pick out the member

whose term of office next expires and gravely announce that they will "never vote for him no more."

A poker game is a form of relaxation so universally adopted that it is sometimes called the "national game" of America. And a peculiar thing about the game is that many good men who would not gamble will not confess their ignorance of the game, and enjoy the poker jokes in the papers most of all. Their knowledge does not go farther than that four aces figure in the play and that a quarter limit means that when you lose a quarter you quit.

Two or more players and a pack of cards are necessary, and the accessories range from ivory chips, sold by a banker, a practice which teaches our statesmen what they know about currency reform, down by the way of buttons, corn, beans—all passing current as fiat money—to the anarchistic, unstable "free nigger" game where nothing but the cold cash in the shape of nickels and dimes is considered worth contending for, and in which a plugged dime introduced surreptitiously in a jack-pot precipitates a fight.

Poker players are not confined to any particular class of men. They range from preachers, who say they give their winnings to the poor, down to the lowest round. It is said that President Cleveland refused a presidential appointment to a man because he opened a jack-pot with a pair of tens in a game in which both were engaged.

The County Court of Steersdale county was in session for its levy term. The members had been busy all day allowing claims and making orders for the expenditure of money, and two—at least of the members—were getting restless. The work was dragging with them and a young lawyer who was making a long-winded speech and who seemed to have no idea of the value of time was successfully side-tracked. The President said that as the Clerk had enough orders to keep him busy recording them, and as the question of buying a poor farm which was before the Court should not be decided hurriedly, perhaps they had better adjourn until morning.

The truth of the matter was that the two members were thinking of an arrangement by which a select party was to meet in the village hotel and spend a quiet hour in the cool of the evening where each would turn an honest penny, or lose one in trying. Men who do not play poker can not understand the infatuation the game has for its devotees, and it is even more incomprehensible to those who have had the fever and gotten over it.

Abraham Baker, the member from Grassy District, and Thomas Doolandorf from Twisted Run district, Gabriel Jenks aforesaid, a lawyer or two and the hotel man sat down to play.

Jenks had come to the county seat with the avowed purpose of selling his farm to the county for a county infirmary. There was a law requiring the court to provide such a place, and of late there had been a pauper whose living was a charge upon the county. Each year he had been farmed out to the lowest bidder, and he was getting dissatisfied. He was a crotchety old pauper and knew his rights and who threatened to go to law with the county because there was no poor-house.

Gabriel was not the only farmer who was willing to part with his farm for a consideration. In fact there were so many farms offered that it looked to Gabriel that he had a poor chance to dispose of his. The reason he gave for selling was his desire to move to town to educate his children.

He had electioneered the court member by member and saw no thoroughfare. But business was forgotten when the deal began and the evening was spent in a quiet game of draw with no special sound to mark the occupation of the players except the clatter of the chips and the regretful "That's good!" which marked the end of

each transaction.

The players all dropped out during the evening except Baker, Doolandorf and Jenks. The last named had lost heavily to the first two, and after the game narrowed to the three, they raised the limit time and again for the consolation of the loser. But the longer they played the more Jenks lost. A drummer dropped in and looked over Gabriel's shoulder and saw him lay down a kingfall and say "that's good!" to Baker's declaration that he held three aces. He remarked upon it afterwards to a lawyer, and a great light broke upon that lawyer's mind.

The lamp burned low about three o'clock next morning; the roosters crowed in the barn; the chill of the morning crept into the fetid air of the room; and Gabriel brushed away the dead insects which had fluttered around the lamp and died and signed two notes for "borrowed money," for \$488.84 and \$424.29 respectively.

Baker and Doolandorf awoke next morning feeling very shaky, and regarded their several notes in hand with the feelings of appraisers. They knew the law governing such transactions which entitled them to win and recover only ten dollars in twenty-four hours, and they knew too while Gabriel owned good property there was a big lien upon it. They placed the notes in their pocket-books, answered the knock at the door and gratefully welcomed their victim of the night before, and a bottle of speak-easy whiskey which he had procured.

The rest is soon told. Gabriel saw each member of the court that morning, and then in open court offered them his farm for \$11,000. The other men pursued much the same course, and the prices they asked were not too low. The court formally adjourned for one month, rode over the county, solemnly inspecting the various farms, and when they met in special session bought the Jenks place for \$11,000.

The people of the county were terribly outraged that Henry Popham, the third member, who has not heretofore figured in this account, should have undertaken to dispose of one of his numerous farms by selling it to the county, and endorsed the righteous action of Baker and Doolandorf in voting down his proposition. They unanimously promised themselves again not to vote for Popham anymore.

The public scented some dapperery in the proceedings, but did not know how to locate it.

The first bale of the new crop of Texas cotton is making an interesting record for the benefit of sufferers by the floods. July 31st it was sold at auction in front of the Cotton Exchange in New York, and was knocked down at two thousand dollars. The bale was donated to the exchange and will be sent to Boston and then shipped to some other point, and in the end may realize a fabulous amount before it runs its course. The market price of the bale is thirty-five dollars.

Distressing reports come from the grain producing States in the West Mississippi Valley by hail and wind. Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska suffering most losses. In Iowa terrific rain fall, attended by a strong wind, prostrated the grain, and in many sections farmers are not sure of saving half a crop. In Minnesota and South Dakota the rain turned to hail and sleet, and crops estimated at a half-million acres was beaten down. Corn was crushed and torn up altogether, and unharvested wheat flattened.

Miss Eliza Stanford, one of the sixteen daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, died July 31st. This leaves fifteen persons yet receiving pensions from the Revolutionary fund. It seems in most instances that they are in families where the veterans married young wives. It may be in order to inquire when will the last pension be called for from the war with Spain.

EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS.

Questions Used in the Pocahontas County Examinations.

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

From what nation was the great mass of the settlers of the United States, and what other nations were represented?

What additional geographical knowledge was made to the world in the fifteenth century?

Who were the founders of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Georgia, and why?

Name the inter-colonial wars.

What was the issue of the campaign of 1844?

Give an account of the ways in which the United States has acquired its territory, and the territory acquired.

What historical event does the island of Bienerbasset recall?

Name the principal commanders of the land and naval forces of the United States in the Spanish-American war, and those in the war with the Filipinos.

Mention the oppressive acts of the British Parliament that were considered causes of the Revolutionary war.

Name the States which seceded from the union in 1860-61. Which was the first and which was the last?

STATE HISTORY.

Why should the youth of West Virginia be taught the history of West Virginia?

Who was the first white man to find a home in West Virginia? Who were the first white men on Greenbrier River, and where did they settle?

Name three leading men who were prominent in the formation of the State.

Who is Commander in Chief of the military forces of West Va.

What West Virginians have been Cabinet officers, and what positions did they hold?

PHYSIOLOGY.

How are animals and plants nourished?

Name the fluids found in the body.

What is the condition of the bones of children?

How many bones in the ear, and what is their use?

How can you protect the health of your pupils while at school?

Describe the effects of tobacco upon the circulation and nerves.

State the principal uses of bones.

Describe the effects of alcohol upon the digestive organs; and why should windows and doors be thrown open at morning, evening, noon, and at recess?

What provision has nature made for reducing the temperature of the body, and so preventing it from becoming overheated?

Give the summary of digestion.

GENERAL HISTORY.

How is history divided. What race has played the most important part in the history of the world; into how many families is it divided; and name them.

Name three of the principal religions of the world; who was the founder of each, and what does each teach.

What did the following battles decide: Marathon, Waterloo, and Gettysburg.

For what purpose were the Pyramids and the Chinese Wall built?

What were the crusades. How many and what was their purpose?

What three successive forms of government had ancient Rome?

Give a short biographical sketch of Captain Dreyfus.

What was the Magna Charta, and how was it brought about?

GEOGRAPHY.

How is geography divided, and define each division.

Give proofs of the rotundity of the earth.

Locate West Virginia with reference to latitude and longitude. Name the principal rivers, mountains, cities, and products.

GRAMMAR.

How do you determine whether a verb is transitive or intransitive, and what are the properties of verbs?

What is the difference between a sentence shortened by an ellipsis and an abridged proposition?

In how many ways may a noun or pronoun be used in the absolute case, and give an example of each.

How are letters, figures, marks, and signs made plural, and give examples.

Analyze the following sentence and parse the words under-scored:

Merry were the glees of the harp-strings,
And their dancing feet so small,
But Oh! the sound of their talking
Was merrier far than all.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

What are the properties of government?

What forms of government preceded that under the Constitution.

Why have there departments to the Government?

What exclusive power is given to the House of Representatives?

In whom is the executive power of the United States vested?

How are the territories of Alaska and Hawaii governed?

What has Congress declared to be treason against the United States, and why should people pay taxes?

How are the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States filled; what qualifications must they have; state particularly all the requirements in selecting these officers, and when is the final decision made?

What system of voting do we use in West Virginia; explain it, being particular to state how you would vote if there were more candidates for the same office than one.

ARITHMETIC.

Define Arithmetic as a science and as an art.

What is the power of a number, what is the value of a number?

If 2.3 of a yard is worth \$3300, what is 2.10 of the same worth?

What per cent will be gained by buying apples at 3 for 5 cents and selling them at 3 cents apiece?

By selling my interest in a lead-mine for \$16,872 I gain 14 per cent; how much would I have received for it if I had lost 14 per cent?

In what time at 5 per cent will \$60 amount to \$72?

If 50 men can build 50 rods of wall in 75 days, how many men will be required to build 80 rods of wall 3.2 as thick and 4.5 as high in 40 days?

What is the difference between the interest and the true discount of \$576, due 6 months hence, at 6 per cent?

A and B were in partnership 2 years; A at first put in \$2500 and B \$3000; at the end of 9 months A took out \$800 and B put in \$500; they lost in two years \$3825; what was each one's share of the loss?

BOOK-KEEPING.

What is an account?

How many methods of book-keeping are there, and what is the difference between them?

How many forms are there of keeping accounts; for whom is each designed; how many books are used in each form; name them and describe their use.

What are assets and liabilities? what is net capital, and why is not net capital a liability?

Does the statute of limitations discharge a debt, and when does a note become void?

Write us in full under any form you can the following account: 1899, July 24, John Jones bought of Paul Golden, 10lbs sugar at 7c; 15lbs coffee at 6c per lb; 3lbs shoes at \$1.50 per pair; 12lbs coffee at 12c per lb. July 20 he pays Paul Golden 12lbs butter at 10c per lb; 6doz eggs at 12c per doz; 1lb ginseng at \$3.75 per lb. July 26 John Jones gives an order in favor of J. Smith to Paul Golden for \$2 in goods. July 27 John Jones pays Paul Golden on account \$3. Square the books and state how they stand.

THEORY AND ART OF TEACHING.

What have been your educational advantages; what experience in teaching have you had, and name one or two books on teaching that you have read or studied?

Explain the difference between the analytic and synthetic methods

of teaching.

What do you understand by the maxim, "Learn to do by doing?"

What are the essentials upon the part of the teacher in conducting a recitation properly?

What is the difference between teaching and learning?

What is your age?

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Define orthography.

Define digraph, trigraph and diphthong.

Of what use are silent letters?

What is accent, and what does a difference in accent sometimes serve to do? Give example.

Spell the following words, and write the following sentence:

Adage, psaw, aqueous, archeology, askew, beleaguer, boudour, casino, cerograph, rhetorician, reced, recede, intercede, proceed, superecede, abetting, trafficking.

"The Wright did right to write out the rite of the church."

Something Worth Seeing.

Wireless telegraphy will perhaps have its first great test during the holding of the National Export Exposition to be held at Philadelphia during the fall. No effort will be made to duplicate the Eiffel Tower, but a structure of some kind is being considered that will hold up a copper wire 1000 feet in the air.

It is claimed by Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, that if this is done by the Exposition people he will telegraph by flashes of electricity from the top of Eiffel Tower, in Paris. A feat of this kind, successfully performed, will be the wonder of the world and worth crossing the ocean from Europe to see.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898.

Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for Testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, etc.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Chicago paper has canvassed its territory since July 4 with inquiries about the casualties and fires occasioned by the celebration of the glorious Fourth. It has learned of thirty-three being killed, seventeen hundred wounded and over a quarter-million of dollars destroyed. It is therefore believed that if all the accidents of the late Fourth could be tabulated and footed up the number of dead would amount to more than our losses in the Cuban war, and the bills for fireworks and powder might exceed the cost of the same war.

All patriotic people would be more than pleased to see an old fashioned Fourth with less powder and noise and more genuine patriotism. In the future let there be speeches and the reading of the Declaration of Independence with the national hymn and prayers for national blessings.

General Maya Rodrigues and other Cuban generals have held meetings and framed a protest against the continued military occupation of the island by the Americans. A committee has been appointed to ask the United States Government to permit the organization of a Cuban Republic at once. So far as the sentiment of the masses can be judged Gen Gomez is wanted for the first President.

Old Virginia claims the distinction of being the first to try and convict lynchers. Two persons of respectable standing have been sentenced to imprisonment for five and six years respectively, for murder in the second degree. They were convicted of lynching a white man, charged with a criminal assault.

July 31st free public schools on the American plan were opened in Porto Rico to be supported by public taxation, and continue nine months. All persons between the ages of six and eighteen are to be received without discrimination of sex or previous condition.